Warshat Magrader in the Role of a Would-Be Murderer-Commencement of His Trial ia the Over and Terminer.

THE HEGGI POISONING CASE.

Close of the Prosecution-Opening for the Defence-The Medical and Other Testimony.

DRAWING OUT DANIEL DREW.

A Pool Operation and What Came Out of It-The Case in the Courts.

STOKES ONCE MORE.

A Motion to Amend the Judgment Record-Grounds of the Motion.

THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Opening of a Session in This City-Large Amount of Business.

BUSINESS IN THE OTHER COURTS.

Summaries-Criminal Cases in Oyer and Terminer-Claim and Counter Claim-Decisions.

The trial of Frederick Heggi, indicted for the murder of Frederick J. Siegfried by poisoning, was continued yesterday in the General Sessions bewith the medical gentlemen previously examined in the opinion that the quantity of arsenic found was evidence that the poison had been diffused through the system. The sen of the dethe prosecution closed by putting Siegfried's will in evidence, in which he gave \$2,500 to the aced. The defence opened in the afternoon, and the evidence will be closed to-day.

Mr. Charles A. Meigs, bank examiner of this dis-

trict, has been deputized by United States Marshal Fiske to take charge of the affairs of the Bull's

Judge Brady, holding Court of Oyer and Ter-miner, had yesterday his hands full of business. He ordered the case of Michael Nixon, the billposter, charged with the murder of Charles Phyfer. be set down peremptorily for trial on next Mon meantime he commenced the trial of Marshal Magrader, who in January last, through a feeling of jealousy, as alleged, shot a fellow boarder at a boarding house in Madison street. During the day he sentenced for fifteen years to State Prison a southful highwayman.

Stokes' counsel are by no means neglectful of his interests. A motion was made yesterday before Judge Brady, at the Court of Over and Terminer by one of his counsel, to amend the judgment ecord. Judge Brady took the papers, and promised

to give a decision at an early day.

A suit has been commenced in the Supreme Court against Daniel Drew and other Wall street operators growing out of a late pool transaction. The matter same up on a preliminary motion yesterday before Judge Fancher, at Supreme Court, Chambers. Full particulars of the case will be

MARSHAL MAGRUDER, OF MADI-SON STREET.

House-Pains and Penalties of Unlicensed Pistol Practice-Placed on Trial and the Complainant Mys-

The particulars of the shooting affray which occurred in a Madison street boarding house on the oth of last January are still fresh in the public mind, as at the time it occasioned considerable excitement and comments. It will be remembered that a man named Marshal Magruder was some what enamored of a young lady boarder, and allowed the green-eyed monster to take possession of his soul because of rival atten-tions paid to her by a fellow boarder named Clarence J. Lockwood. The ill-feeling engendered between the rivals for the lady's favor culminated in quite a tragedy and nearly a death. On the evening of January 20, after difficulty between Magruder-who claims, by the way, it is said, to be a connection of the late Geneeral in the Confederate service of the same name—
Lockwood retired to his room. He had not been
there long before his door was suddenly forced
open, and Magruder stood before him with a pistel
in his nand. He shot twice at Lockwood. He then
said, looking at his prostrate and bleeding victim,
"I teld you I'd kill you and I have. Didn't I tell
you I'd do it?" After this exclamation he left.
Magruder yesterday morning was arraigned at
the bar of the Oyer and Terminer, Judge Brady on
the bench, charged with felonious assault with intent to kill Lockwood, who meantime, however,
has recevered from the injuries inflicted.
The accused stated that he desired a postponement of his case, as his counsel, Mr. William F.
Howe, was engaged in another Court.
Mr. Phelps, District Atterney, said that all the
witnesses for the people were in attendance, and
as the case was a very aggravated one he thought
that the Court should assign counsel for the defence
and the case proceed. way, it is said, to be a connection of the late Gene-

as the case was a very aggravated one he thought that the Court should assign counsel for the defence and the case proceed.

The prisoner demurred to this, but at last had to yield to the flat of the Court, and Colonel Charles S. Spencer assumed charge of his interests.

Colonel Spencer said that he had just ascertained that the complainant was absent, and he asked a delay of the trial on this account.

Mr. Phelps charged that his absence had been caused by undue means by the prisener and his friends, and that was an additional reason why the case should be peremptorily tried.

The Court decided that it must go on, and at once the work of getting a jury was commenced. This occupied the rest of the day. The trial will be proceeded with on the opening of the Court this morning.

THE HEGGI POISONING CASE.

Close of the Presecution-Opening for the Defence-The Testimony.

The trial of Frederick Heggi, charged with poison ing Frederick J. Siegfried, was resumed yesterday in the General Sessions before Recorder Hackett.
Dr. alpheaus B. Crosby was called and examined by District Attorney Rollins, and his testimony relative to the action of arsenical poison upon the buman system was similar to that of Dr. McCready and other medical gentlemen examined last week Mrs. Elizabeth Webner testified that a notary named Frederick Summers died in Newark in July

or August of last year. mers was a witness for the prosecution by whom they expected to prove some proceedings which took place in Newark between Siegfried and Beggi in respect to signing the will.

Frederick Siegfried, the son of the deceased, was recalled and examined at great length. He testified that the last time he saw his father alive was on Saturday the 21st of August, 1869, the morning of the afternoon upon which he died; that the deceased was all black about the mouth and teeth; that he could not talk, and that he pulled up his witness went to Newark with his wife when he found the deceased had gone there, but did not go into the house himself: he (the witness) saw Heggi

THE COURTS.

after his father's death at the Surrogate's office, when an enfort was made to break the will, he (Heggi) being there claiming under the will; the deceased was over sixty vears old, and with the exception of cramps in his legs he was healthy.

Mr. W. F. Howe subjected the witness to a sever cross-scammation. He said that a week after his father was buried he told his lawyers (Wright and Culver) that he was poisoned. The witness denied having signed a petition to the Surrogate in which he represented himself as the our son of the deceased.

witness denied having signed a petition to the surrogate in which he represented himself as the only son of the deceased.

Caroline Schubert was the next witness. She said she first met Siegried, the deceased, in 1869, and lived with him filteen weeks in First avenue and three weeks in Ridge street; that he was healthy in July, and that she had a child by him; Heggi visited Siegfried every day in Ridge street, and three weeks before he (the deceased) left, Heggi told the witness that she must leave; that Heggi had no further use for her, and she saw that Heggi wanted to get Siegfried away; a day or two after the prisener came for the things belonging to the deceased. On her cross-examination the witness said that she knew Siegfried's wife was alive when she went to live with him; that after the deceased left she got a warrant for damages, and finally compromised the matter by accepting a lager beer saloon; a lawyer named fox received \$100 fees for making out the necessary papers.

Joseph Recklin testified that the last time he saw Siegfried alive was in First avenue, in March, 1899, and then he was a strong and healthy man; the deceased appeared to be very fond of his son's little child.

Liermaa Fox, a lawyer, testified to the fact that Caroline Miller, known as Caroline Schubert, ap-

1869, and then he was a strong and healthy man; the deceased appeared to be very fond of his son's little child.

Herman Fox, a lawyer, testified to the fact that Caroline Miller, known as Caroline Schubert, applied to him to commence an action for seduction and breach of promise of marriage against Siegfried, and that on the 3d of August, 1869, Heggi effected an arrangement by which she was to receive a lager beer saloon in Ridge street, with the fixtures, from Siegfried, he agreeing to pay the lawyer's fees, which amounted to \$100.

Luke C. Grimes, a clerk in the Surrogate's office, produced, among other papers, the will of Frederick Siegfried, which was admitted in evidence. The deceased bequeathed to his "beloved friend, Frederick Heggi," all his estate, consisting of \$2,500, deposited in the Dime Savings Bank at Newark. Frederick Siegfried was recalled, and, in reply to a question put by Mr. Howe, said that he did not know whether he ever made an agreement with Wright & Culver, lawyers, whereby he was to give them half the proceeds if they succeeded in breaking the will before the Surrogate.

The prosecution rested their case, reserving the right to call another withess in the morning.

Mr. Howe, in an effective and eloquent address, opened the case in the afternoon, stating that he would show the accused had worked steadily for outteen years for a well-known firm in this city; that he had an irreproachable character; that the defendant, whe was over sixty years old, was a native of Switzerland, and that an intimate fronty years. The counsel would show that Siegfried discarded his wile and took Caroline Miller to live with him, which caused a great deal of domestic unhappiness and ill-feeling between old Siegfried and his son; that Heggi sought to conciliate them and accompanied Siegfried to Newark to avoid the annoyance of a prosecution by Caroline Miller. Other facts would be shown, which would clearly establish the innocence of the accused.

Dr. Frech was the first witness called for the defence. He was asked a number of questions about arsenic and its effect upon the body, and in answer to a question of the counsel gave it as his opinion that the finding of a quarter of a grain of arsenic in the portion of the remains examined by Dr. Endemann by the tests applied would be a very suspicious fact, though it would not positively show that the person died from the effects of arsenic.

arsenic.

William F. Andrews, in whose employ Heggi had been for fourteen years, 4estified that his character was remarkably good.

The case will probably be concluded to-day.

DANIEL DREW IN COURT.

Legal Dispute Over a Wall Street Opera tion-A Particular Stock Pool Containing Some of the Elements of a General Whiripool.

Azariah Brady has brought a suit in the Supreme Court against Daniel Drew, Kenyon, Cox & Co., and some other prominent Wall street operators. The complaint sets forth in substance that the plaintiff and most of the defendants entered into a pool arrangement in Waoash, Western and Toledo Railroad, in which the plaintiff was to take 12,500 shares with a margin beyond that number. Kenyon, Cox & Co. were to be the brokers for the yon, Cox & Co. were to be the brokers for the pool. At the close of the pool the brokers reported 185,000 shares on hand and the cost \$6,767,619 89, and they called on plaintiff to take up \$15,600 shares on that basis. It is further insisted in the complaint that the brokers used the pool stock for puts and calls and for other purposes, and calls for a full and complete account from the brokers of all their transactions in relation to the pool stock, and made the other members of the pool parties defendants.

The defendants demurred to the complaint for

process of all their transactions in relation to the pool stock, and made the other members of the pool parties defendants.

The defendants demurred to the complaint for defect of parties plaintiff, and the plaintiff moved for indement on their demurrer as frivolous. The motion came up for a hearing yesterday before Judge Fancher in Supreme Court, Chambers.

Mr. Marbury, for defendants, claimed that they had a right to knew what members of the peol were in interest with the plaintiff, and for what reason they, who were all really equally interested with Boody, declined, if they did decline, to join with him as plaintiffs. He said that they had a perfectly sound and good defence outside of this to the action, but wished this point settled.

Mr. Burrell, for the plaintiff, insisted that this was an ordinary case of settling accounts where any one party might bring an action.

The Court took the papers, reserving its decision.

STOKES AGAIN.

Motion to Amend the Judgment Record-Grounds of the Motion-Judge Brady Takes the Papers.

Mr. Dos Passos, of counsel for Edward S. Stokes,

resterday made an application before Judge Brady, in the Court of Over and Terminer, for an order to show cause why the judgment record in the case of Stokes should not be amended. He based his mo Stokes should not be amended. He based his motion on the ground that the present judgment record does not include the proceedings before Mr. Justice Cardozo on the plea in abatement; that it does not include a statement of the prisoner's absence during a part of the final trial; that it does not show that Judge Boardman was similarly absent and that it omits the amdavits used on the retion for a new trial before Judge Boardman. absent and that it omits the amounts used on the motion for a new trial before Judge Boardman. An affidavit of Mr. John D. Townsend was pre-sented, showing that these matters were omitted and arging their importance. The Court took the papers, promising an early

COURT OF APPEALS.

Opening of a Session in this City-Busi ness Awaiting Their Disposal. In accordance with the announcement made sev

eral days since in the HERALD the Court of Appeals

began a session yesterday in this city. Their place of meeting was the old Board of Supervisors' room, in the New Court House, for some time past occu-pied by the Supreme Court, General Term, and, in pied by the Supreme Court, General Term, and, in latter Court. All the Judges were promptly in attendance. The Court, as is well known, is made up of Sanjord E. Church, Presiding Judge, and Associate Justices William F. Allen, Rutus W. Peckham, Charles Andrews, Martin Grover, Charles J. Folger and Charles A. Rapallo. Mr. E. O. Perrin, the Clerk of the Court, was also present, as likewise H. E. Sickles, reporter, and Amos Dodge.

The printed calendar presents a rather formidable array of cases to be heard. Upon this calendar there are 174 cases. Out of this number no less than 111 are appeals on cases tried in New York and Kings countes—a fact showing conclusively the prependerance of litigation in this section of the State. It is, in fact, for this reason and for the convenience of counsel, that the present session is being held. Upon the calendar are no cases, however, of special public interest. There are no appeals in any murder cases, which is a very unusual circumstance. Large as the calendar is it is thought possible to finish it in two weeks, and in three weeks at the longest.

First on the calendar was hearing the argument on the appeal in the case of the will of the late John Kellum, the full particulars of which have aiready been given in the Hekald. The argument occupied some two hours, and upon its conclusion was takentup the case of Augustas W. Kingsbury, administrator, &c., respondent, against Nathan Russel and others, appeliants. This case occupied the rest of the day. fact, now set apart exclusively for the use of the

the rest of the day. Court of Appeals Calender.

The following is the Court of Appeals day calen dar for March 25:-Nos. 2, 6, 5, 14, 15, 18, 19, 20.

BUSINESS IN THE OTHER COURTS. COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

The Chatham Square Murder—Nixon To Be Tried Next Monday—A Lawyer Clog-ging the Wheels of Justice, and How

The Court of Oyer and Terminer met at half-past ten yesterday morning. Judge Brady, who seems to have become a fixture in this Court—in fact he said yesterday that he shall continue to sit til the present criminal calendar is disposed of even down to the pettiest cases awaiting trial, was on the bench. As usual there was a large crowd in

attendance. Assistant District Attorney Lyons moved the trial of Michael Nixon, indicted for the murder of

Charles Piyler. Mr. Wallam F. Howe, counsel for Nixon, said that

agreed to proceed with the trial of this case, he agreed to proceed with the trial of this case, he took into consideration the fact that the Heggi murder trial, on which he was engaged in the Court of General Sessions, would be finished before this; but unfortunately the sickness of a juror had delayed the trial. He had all the witnesses ready, and would be ready to go on with the trial at once did not his engagement in the General Sessions preclude him from the possibility of doing so. He regretted being compelled to ask further delay, but the necessities of the case compelled him to ask of the Court an adjournment of the case till next Monday.

Mr. Lyons replied that it was a melancholy fact that with the exception of two cases all the prisoners now confined in the Tombs under indictments for murder had retained Mr. Howe as their counsel. As to the application for another postponement of this trial he wished that the Court would announce to Mr. Howe that he must be prepared to try his cases when called, or else the wheels of justice would be clogged.

"I suppose the counsel is no way responsible for this," said Judge Brady, smiting. "He cannot help his popularity."

"I thank you for the compliment," answered Mr. Howe, blushing. "But one thing is very certain—I do not wish to clog the wheels of justice."

Mr. Lyons said he would like it agured upon that Mr. Howe be in readiness after next Monday to proceed with the trial of all the reat of his cases.

Mr. Howe suggested that sufficient unto the day was the evil thereof, but, after this quick-witted suggestion, assured the Court that after the Heggi case was finished he would be ready to proceed at once with the trial of any and every case the District Attorney might see fit to place on the calendar.

Judge Brady granted the application of Mr. Howe, and ordered the trial of Nixon to be set down for took into consideration the fact that the Heggi

dar.

Judge Brady granted the application of Mr. Howe, and ordered the trial of Nixon to be set down for next Monday.

The Case of Thomas Goodstein Thomas Goodstein was next called up for trial. The charge against him is burglary, larceny and

receiving stolen goods. Colonel Spencer said that he appeared for Mr. Howe, who was Goodstein's counsel, and he claimed that the prisoner, having already been ar-

claimed that the prisoner, having already been arraigned in the Court of General Sessions and pleaded there, could not be tried in this Court.

Judge Brady everruled this objection, and asked if the witnesses were present in Court.

Colonel Spencer said that he could not give any information on this subject.

"Perhaps Mr. Hummel," added Judge Brady, spying Mr. Howe's partner among the crowd of lawyers present. "may know something about it."

"I know very little about the witnesses," quietly answered Mr. Hummel; "but this I know, that the bondsman was not notified until late last Saturday night, and as he is a jaror he could not very well attend here."

After some further remarks the case was set down peremptorily for to-morrow.

Miscellaneous Cases. Miscellaneous Cases.

The cases of Charles Carson and John Brown, for burglary, and John McCauley, for larceny, were next called. They had each employed Mr. Howe as counsel, and Mr. Hummel asked the postponement of their trials till Wednesday, which was granted.

A week ago last Saturday afternoon Mrs. Clarke, a boarder at the Albemarle Hotel, was walking up Lexington avenue, in the vicinity of Forty-seventh street, when a youth came up suddenly behind her, threw one arm around her so as to confine her arms, and with the other helped himself to her pocketbook and then ran away. Fortunately, through her cries of "Stop thief!" the culprit was arrested. This youth, who gave his name as James McCord, was called up to plead to the charge. He plead guilty, and when asked how old he was said "Twenty," He had nothing else to say.

Mr. Justice Brady in sentencing him said that he understood he was a thoroughly bad boy, and he should, had he stood trial, have sentenced him to fifteen years' imprisonment. He sentenced him to fifteen years at hard labor in State Prison, as a warning to all of his class.

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS. Decisions.

Decisions.

By Judge Fancher.
Flaherty vs. Flaherty.—Order granted.
Ludwig Berger vs. Elizabeth Berger.—Report
confirmed and judgment of divorce granted; custody of children awarded to plantiff.
Mitchell vs. Smith et al.—Ordered that the claim
of the Department of Buildings be allowed, &c.
Hildebrand et al. vs. William B. Ogden.—Order
granted that petitioners may sue as poor persens.
Corbit vs. O'Callahan et al.—Order granted.

SUPERIOR COURT-SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions. By Judge Van Vorst. Waffern vs. Cook.—Error granted and cause re-ferred to Augustus R. Macdonough to hear and de-

ferred to Augustus R. Macdonough to hear and determine.

Dion vs. American Fire Detector Company.—As
to inspection of stock and transfer books and
book of minutes order granted; otherwise denied.
Estes vs. Burns.—Motion for new trial denied,
with costs.

Friedman vs. Dewes.—Motion granted en judgment of costs of order of February 10, 1873, and \$10
costs of this motion within five days; judgment and
execution to stand; cause to go on calendar first
Monday of April.
Bishop et al. vs. Empire Transportation Company.—Motion for nonsuit made, all papers submitted.

Crane vs. Rollins.—Orders granted.

Hilger et al. vs. Oxenham.—Defendant must deliver further bill of particulars of counter claim in
twenty days or be precluded from giving evidence
on trial.

on trial.

Oxenham vs. Hilger et al.—Plaintiff must give further bill of particulars within twenty days or be precluded from giving evidence on trial. vs. Clarke.—Application

granted.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Libby et al. vs. Pennie.—Order denying motion.

By Judge Monell.

Farselli et al. vs. Ailen et al.—Order directing further amendment of answer.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS-SPECIAL TERM

Decision. By Judge J. F. Daly.
Marsh vs. Johnston.—Motion granted on terms.

MARINE COURT-PART I. Claim and Counter-Claim.

Before Judge Gross. Thompson vs. Holmes.—The plaintiff, upon various occasions during the Fall of last year, lightered cement for the defendant, for which; at the rate of fifteen cents per barrel, this suit is brought, with interest amounting to \$131 90. The defendant sets up a counter-claim of \$147 20 for damage caused to the last lot of 200 barrels, claiming that the plaintiff agreed to have a claiming that the plaintiff agreed to have a lighter at the dock at seven o'clock on the morning of the 16th of September, that the cement was unloaded from the vessel at that time, but that the lighter falled to come, and, a heavy rain storm then coming up, defendant placed the barrels on end and covered them with tarpaulings, notwithstanding which the water soaked up from beneath and damaged the cement to the extent claimed. The plaintiff deples having made a promise of a lighter for a definite day, and also claims that less damage would have ensued if the barrels had been placed on their side on skids and covered. Verdict for \$131 90.

COURT CALENDARS-THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM—CIRCUST—Part 1.—Case on. Part 2—Held by Judge Van Brunt.—Nos. 776, 998, 880, 1822, 514, 1178, 240, 638 ½, 992½, 2223, 2226, 2227, 1112, 696, 716, 886, 928, 980, 1122, 1148. SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Judge Fancher.—Nos. 99, 122, 146, 159, 169, 170, 176, 201. Call 211. Frincher.—Nos. 99, 122, 146, 159, 169, 170, 176, 201. Call 211.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Barbour.—Nos. 815, 1958, 1937, 1236, 2411, 2029, 2061, 2059, 1831, 2063, 1275, 2037, 2066, 1863, 2069. Part 2—Held by Judge Sedgwick.—Nos. 1540, 726, 1140, 314, 390, 1692, 2478, 2026, 1298, 1256, 1384, 1386, 112, 2420, 1486.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Larremore.—Nos. 512, 1913, 1508, 1930, 1680, 1374, 1936, 1912, 1821, 1528, 1411, 1012, 1500, 3103, 1806.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Gross.—Nos. 1672, 1242, 1608, 1624, 2192, 1304, 1602, 826, 1460, 1490, 1578, 1586, 1634, 1644, 1678, 1491. Part 2—Held by Judge Curtis.—Nos. 1423, 1485, 1073, 1597, 1623, 1605, 1663, 1651, 1749, 1775, 1777, 1779, 1781, 1783, 1785. Part 3—Held by Judge Howland.—Nos. 127334, 1737, 254.

A CASE OF INFATUATION.

Some interest was occasioned among the habitues of the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday afternoon by the arraignment of a very attractive young lady on charge of disorderly conduct made by George Parks, an actor now performing at the Union Square Theatre. The evidence showed that the parties had become acquainted about a year since, from which had resulted an intimacy terminating in much infatuation on the part of the young lady. Her persistent attentions became very annoying to Mr. Parks, and, upon his expressing a determination to break off the acquaintance, she commenced a course of systematic persecution, stopping him in the street and at the doors of the theatre, and so conducting herself as to attract the attention of passers by: calling at his boarding house and refusing to leave when requested to do so, and, in a word, haunting him like a shadow. She associated with her several persons, both male and female, and as she threatened to kill him on a number of occasions, he has been compelled to go to and fre from the theatre with an escort. Some three weeks since the thing had become so unbearable that Mr. Parks caused her arrest, and she was brought up before Justice Cox, who discharged her on promise to annoy him no more. She still persisted, however, and yesterday was held to ball in the sum of \$500 to keep the peace. minating in much infatuation on the part of the

MUSICAL REVIEW.

The great danger to a young and popular song

writer is that he may be induced, by the classorous demand of publishers or his own misguided vanity, to write too much. There are many examples of sad wrecks in this respect among us. Should a song chance to make a great hit it is generally sure to lead to the indiction of an inexcasable amount of trash by the same composer. We know even some of the best ballad writers in this country, whose melodies have been household words, not only here, but in Europe, and who turn out an inconceivable amount of machine work, in which the question of pay, not of art, is considered. This deluge of childish nonsense, and its most fruitful sources may be found in Cincinnati and Chicago, does incalculable injury to the cause of music. Yet it finds ready sale, especially among young ladies whose public school education, unfortunately, has not included music among its other branches. We find no such trash among the German publications, because music is made a regular branch of educa tion in the schools of Fatherland, whereas the public school teachers of this city, by the superficial system now in vogue, tend to vitiate all taste for the divine art. Nothing tends to promote eujoyment of the domestic circle and to make home really happy and attractive more than music. The domesticity of the Germans, their most sagacious characteristic, is partly traceable to this source. When harmony is enshrined among the household gods, peace and happiness alone can remain there Therefore, for higher considerations than the idea of a mere accomplishment, the Board or Education should promote, by all means at their disposal, the study of this charming art.

Louis Berge, Fourteenth street, publishes the fol-

lowing:—
"My Mother's Song." Tamaro. The melody lacks the spontaneity of the other songs of thi composer, and the work is rather labored. The words do not fit the music in one or two phrases.

words do not fit the music in one or two phrases. The accompaniment is very pretty and lends no little interest to the song.

"Mamma's Too Anxions," humorous ballad. H. P. Danks. Of its kind very good, and full of gayety. "Would Love Outlast the Roses' Bloom?" song. Danks. A taking little melody in 12-8 time.

The fine catalogue of J. N. Pattison has been added to the list of Berge's publications. Edward Schuberth & Co., Union square:—
"Nameless Galop." J. M. Lander. It seems almost descration to latroduce a theme from Chopin's "Marche Funebre" and place it in the middle of very commonplace subjects, but yet Mr. Lander has done it.
"Idylle." A. Dorn. Sparkling waitz themes in a quaint setting of Chopinish origin.

"Good Night," song. O. B. Boise. The melody is not ever-interesting, but it is neatly accompanied.
"Wiegenlied." cradle song. Alford Plane.

nied.
"Wiegenlied," cradle song. Alfred Blume. Simplicity of thought constitutes the chief merit of thissong.
"A Dream at Sea" and "Spring Waltz." Teresa Carrens. Beth are very ambitious works of the brayura school.

Carrens. Beth are very ambitious works of the bravura school.

William Hall & Sen, Broadway:—
"Be Not Lonely, Mother," ballad. Mrs. Jane Sloman Torry. One of those machine songs, made to order and intended for delicate constitutions.
"Those Sweet Words," ballad. Rosalia. The foregoing remarks will apply here, only it should be administered in more delicate cases.
"Under the Starlight," serenade. Mrs. Torry. A pretty theme, nicely accompanied and graceful in its flowing measures.
"Victory Polka." Howard Cadmus. A good dancing tune, without any special degree of attraction.

Disson & Co., New York and Boston:

"Torchlight March." Meyerbeer. This is a splendid four-hand arrangement of the famous "Zackeltánze." It was the pièce de résistance of the Garde Républicaine Band at the Boston Jubilee. It will be found an excellent study for two performers.

the Garde Republicance Band at the Boston Jubilee. It will be found an excellent study for two performers.

"Wanderer's Rest," morceau. F. Spindler. There is more real merit in this listle melody than in half the trashy soings published newadays.

"Moment Musical." Ernst Perabo. We trust that Mr. Perabo is not afflicted with many such musical moments, or if he be that he will keep his impressions of them out of the hands of a publisher.

"Autumn Leaves." G. D. Wilson. Good for very tender beginners on the piano.

"Our Own March." Colonel D. S. Brown. A very showy, brilliant and effective march, and a graceful compliment to the Twenty-second regiment, to the officers and members of which it is dedicated.

"Goodby," song. Frank Tully. A melody of exceptional merit, flewing and taking in its measures. We cannot see the uthity of the chords in the bass in the accompaniment. Why not single notes or octaves?

"Fairest One," song. Newton Pitz. Another specimen of machine music, with but one idea in it, and that puerile.

"Te Deum." J. H. Swartwout. Dull and unin-

specimen of machine music, with but one idea in it, and that puerile.

"Te Deum." J. H. Swartwout. Dull and uninteresting, with occasional examples of false progressions in harmony. When will organists ever cease laying violent hands on this noblest of church anthems?

church anthems?

William A. Pend & Co., Broadway:—
This house publishes in very handsome ferm a collection of salon music under the title of "Gems of Strauss." The best waltzes, polkas, galops and mazurkas of the three brothers—Johann, Joseph and Edward—may be found in this series.

"Darling," descriptive song. H. Millard. Of the same kind as "Meeting" and "Longing" by the same composer. Mr. Millard should inluse a little more melodic spirit into his works.

more melodic spirit into his works.
"Little May," song. Faustina Hosse Hodges.
A charming melody with all the finish of an ac-A charming melody, with all the finish of an accomplished song writer about it.

"The Song of Tristram." A. L. Parsens. A specimen of vocal recitative, with a very elaborate piano accompaniment. The words are from Tennyson's "Last Tournament."

"Little Maid of Arcadee," song. Arthur S. Sullivan. A playful little melody, not always suited to the words, but with sufficient merit in it to excuse shortcomings in details.

"I Will Arise," sentence. John B. Marsh. For tenor sole and quartet, and much superior to the majority of church pieces weekly lafficted upon the public.

"My Blue-eyed Boy." song and chorus. David

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"My Blue-eyed Boy," song and chorus. David Acheson. An attractive melody, which admirably suits the words.

"The Beautiful Dreaming Eyes," song and chorus. W.A. Huntley. Both words and music are of that trashy description which tends only to excite the contempt of every true musician.

"Be Thou with Me," prayer. Ferdinand Hiller. Instinct with a deep devotional spirit and fervor. It has been sung in public here by Mile. Drasdil.

"Touch the Heart Gently," song. Charles Blamphin. A light, pleasing melody, not entirely original, but not the less popular.

"Happy, Though Alone," song. Campana. Good for the minstrels, and like a score of their peculiar songs.

"These Sad, Soft Tears," song and chorus, H. P. Danks. Fully equal to any of the other songs of this favorite writer. It is in 12-8 time, and is popular in its flowing melody.

"The Medley Galop." Henry Giesemann. Commonplace in the extreme, with the Russian National Anthem clumsily introduced.

FRACAS IN WASHINGTON STREET. Blow that Came Near Kulling a Woman-What the Assaulter Says-"I Just Tipped Her on the Head"-The Usual Result of Coming Between Man

Yesterday morning Henry and Annie Grogan, living in the room of Thomas Rice, at 16 Washing-ton street, had a row together, in which pretty strong terms were used. They lived together as man and wife, and in the course of the dispute each denied being married to the other. When Rice heard this he ordered them both out of his house. They both went away and shortly after came back, this time a little intoxicated. Then they began the row over again, and Rice endered the woman to leave. She turned upon him and gave him some vehement abuse, when Rice seized a carving knife and struck Mrs. Grogan on the head with it, making a large gash on her occiput. She bled very profusely, but had strength enough to go for a poiceman, who arrested Rice. When Annie arrived at the station house she had bled so much that the blood covered her from head to foot and had completely soaked through all her clothes. It was thought that she was dangerously wounded, and she was conveyed to the Park Hospital, where her wound was dressed, and it was found that, after all, it was of a very slight nature. She waiked hame again, where, of course, the peace was made between herself and Grogan. A Herald preporter saw Rice at the Church street station. In his account of the row he said that when the woman abused him so he utilized the carving knife he had in his hand, and, taking the bolade "between her fingers," he said, "I just tipped her on the head with the handle." The Herald reporter said it was a rather severe "tip," but Rice riciculed the idea of its being dangerous, and said "ane could stand a hundred such tips" without its herting her. rehement abuse, when Rice seized a carving knife

THE DUTY ON SALT AT TURK'S ISLAND. The Turk's Island Royal Standard of the 15th of

March makes the following announcement:—
As this will be our last issue before the mails leave here for windward, on Monday next, it may not be amiss to again call the attention of merchants, owners and masters of vessels to the fact that, from the 1st day of the present month, the export duty of one cent per bushel, heretofore levied on the staple of this celony, has been abolished. It becomes more necessary to repeat this statement to prevent any misunderstanding as to the time the ordinance abolishing this export duty came into operation—the idea having got abroad that the law would not be put in force until the lat of July proximo. So far, then, as our staple is concerned, we may consider qursely of free tyaders. March makes the following announcement:-

FREE LANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

What Free Lance Thinks of Americans Abread and of Sardou's "Uncle Sam at Home."

Victorien Sardou is a Frenchman, forty-two years of age, and believes in the Empire. "Rabagas," which had se brilliant a success in Paris a year ago, is "Uncle Sam" of American, democracy. The great difference between the two plays is that "Rabagas" is founded on fact and contains brilliant diaogue, whereas "Uncle Sam" is founded on ignornce and is stupidly written. A woman is the in American widow, who solves all problems. The intellect of "Uncle Sam" is centred in Mms. Bellamy, a Parisienne, who settles all difficurties and is a more strong-minded woman than this land of the strong minded ever produced. She is a speculator, a philosopher, a law, a writer, a mentor and a gosyer, sip. She knows everything, and could finish the moral education of every American girl in the "comedy" if she chose. (Of course no mention is made of Monsieur, and nobody knows whe-ther he be dead or alive; but this is immaterial, for when a French woman becomes Madame she may go about the world alone without fear and without reproach, and cast stones at every American un-Mme. Beliamy rises superior to everything save censure. Her mission is to be show woman excaordinary to the vices of this disgusting country, and she tells more lies in less time than ould the father of them. Nevertheless I do not blame Sardou for making Mme. Bellamy and everything else lie. There is a grain of truth in his caricature. He has read Dickens, Hepworth Dixon and the American newspapers. He has heard of James Fisk, Jr., and William M. Tweed. He knows of Wall street "corners," and the disgraceful failure of an American banking ouse in Europe. He hears Americans making night hideous as they "liquor up" at the American "bar" in Rue Scribe. He learns that the Paris police are bliged to break up the New York club because of its rowdyism. He observes a certain fastness of manner in the American girls who are most talked reverse to the medal. Why should he? Is he not a Frenchman and an imperialist? If he denounces nocracy at home why should he spare a foreign and antipathetic people? He but obeys the law of his being. Democrat as I am I failed to become enamored of many of my country men and women travelling abroad; for either there are a great nany rools in America, or all the fools in America visit Europe. I have not yet arrived at a definite onclusion on this subject. Truth is said to lie in a well, and it requires a deal of rope to get at it; but judging from the fact that I have never seen at home such peculiar specimens as I have met or heard of abroad, I'am inclined to believe that a large proportion of our idiots seek a transatiantic asylum. Perhaps this is the retort courteous we make to Europe for sending us her adventurers, thieves and burgiars. If Sardou meets these men and women, will he not draw a caricature? Is he an angel that he should not do this thing? He accuses us of loving titles. Who dares deny the existence of snobs? That such monstrosities should arise in a republic is the penalty we pay for being anglo-Saxon. With Anglo-Saxon virtues we inherit Anglo-Sazon vices that break out in degenerate specimens of the American race. Says Sir cailed "Greater Britain," "Many American men and women who have too little nobility of soul to be patriots and too little understanding to see that theirs is already in many points the master country of the globe; come to you and bewait the fate which has caused them to be born citizens of a republic, and dwellers in a country where men call vices by their names. The least educated of their countrymen, the only grossly vultar class that America brings forth, they fly to Earope to escape democracy, and pass their lives in Paris, Pau or Nice, living libels on the country they are believed to represent." These are the Americans Sardou has seen at the Court of Napoleon. An adventurer himself, Napoleon received all Americans who opened the doors of the Tulieries with a golden key. Whether they spoke good English or bad, whether they were knaves or fools, made little difference to the hero of Sedan, solong as money was spent in Paris and beauty and tollets displayed at imperial balls. "I would give half my iertune to see Louis back on the throne of France," said an American woman, not many montan ago, calling the ex-Emperor "Louis" in order to prove the intimacy of her acquaintance. This is the type of American most frequently found living in Europe, so that I was more grieved than surprised when a French republican once said to me, "You are the only American republican I ever met." "How many Americans have you met?" "A dozen." These libels cannot live here, because they are libels, and certainly America is well rid of them and their off-

inhericans have you meet?" "A dozen." These inbeis cannot live here, because they are libels, and certainly America is well rid of them and their off-spring, who are apt to possess the vices of both hemispheres with the virtues of neither. "European Americans are a bad lot," exclaimed an Oxiord Professor recently. "They do neither you nor me credit." "When an American comes to us from the United States," said a Cambridge man, shortly after, "he is likely to be clever and a good fellow, but when he comes from Europe he is a poor creature and generally a snob. He tries to pass for an Englishman, and one man was swrully cut up the other day when I took him that I knew him to be American by his accent. He was trying to talk Cockney. Lantic snobs only knew how they are despised by all whose opinion is worth having! They are despised by the very persons who repeat their denunciations of the United States, for Europeans know the difference between gold and pineh-beck. "I wish you'd write about a certain set of your country people who court our aristeracy," said a clever Englishman hast Winter. "They make themselves very contemptible, never despining to mention any one who has not a handle te his name, always informing you of the grand houses to which they are invited, and taking care to display all cards upon which there are coronets. They array their servants in gorgeous livery, and get up coats of arms with motios in Latia—Language that haif of them de not understand. There has vehicle and the company." Elsewhere I heard similar compilates of the sonblishness of certain American officials shroad.

Women are even greater fools than man in this worship of rank which is rank worship of ronk which is rank worship of or the reason perhaps that women, are more given to kneeling, and Prudskommes (I besieve) has said truly:—"Les grands ne nous paraissent grands que preque neus sommes agenoms." "Heckne quite disgusted with the grift of the deep handle should be a despited by the control of the control of the control of the c

the memeives; but the longer one lives the more one becomes persuaded than nothing in a rare than common sense. As the prevailing in a rare than common sense. As the prevailing in a rare than common sense. As the prevailing in a rare than common sense. As the prevailing as possible and the dograding spirit of caste. Singularly ignorant of all that concernations and the degrading spirit of caste. Singularly ignorant of all that concernations and prejudices are opposed to us, and they are best pleased when individual examples confirm the sense of the control of the previous opinions. It becomes important, then, that Americans abroad should honorably represent their country. Every man and woman is a bit of a praised a securace and discussed, condemned for the coming of the universal republic, look to us for the coming of the universal republic, look to us for the coming of the universal republic, look to us for the coming of the universal republic, look to us for the coming of the universal republic, look to us for the coming of the universal republic, look to us for the coming of the universal republic, look to us for the coming of the universal republic, look to us for the control of the

know that the American girls who yield to seduction are rarely in society and are never first. They are passionate, ingenuous, loving not wisely, but too well, as naturally incapable of vice as a hardened first is incapable of in one takes step leads to many, it is because, of desertion and a pablic opinion that brands a woman with disgrace for erring through love and takes by the hand the man that has accomplished her ruin. If M. Sardou will paint this picture in the colors it deserves he will make amends for the utterly and disgustingly absurd burlesque of "Uncle Sam." At least, Sardou understands the French nature, and American girls need blame no one but themselves it after seeing "Uncle Sam." they treat foreign men with the same frankness as they treat, their own and find themselves misinterpreted. It ought to teach them the best of lessons. It ought to bid them beware of the Wretched adventurers who come byer here for the purpose of catching heiresses by fair means, or foul; of the Italian counts and French marquises, who do not hesitate to boast that their

turers who come bver here for the purpose of catching heiresses by fair means or foul; of the Italian counts and French marquises, who do not hesitate to boast that their titles will buy any woman in the country. It ought to convince them that the men who most respect them are the men most likely to love them unselfishly, and that our society will soon become rotten if, by the introduction of such travellers as the Marquis de Rochemore, corrupt intent be added to our freedom of manner. Liberty is only possible with integrity of character. If "Unote Sam" sickens American women of fereigners, distinguished or otherwise; if it makes them realize the tramendous differences between men realize the tramendous differences between men realized with Old World and men reared with New World ideas; if it sends home, however brutally, the fact that promiscuous firtation is not a, crown that eanobles the wearer, "Unote Sam" will not have been acted in vain.

Of course there are those who believe every lie in the comedy. I sat in the neighborhood of two such sympathetic critics. When, Miss Sarah Tapplebol went up to the Marquis Robert de Rochemore, tapped him on the shoulder and waked of with his chair the nobia foreigners beains me chuckled with delight. "That's real American," said the woman with a French never do that." "No, indeed," replied the man; and when Mine. Beliamy granted be Tocqueville, with the Adantic Monthly in her hand, avowed that we put the drag on authing, not even vice, and that American girls could mather order a dinner nor hem a pocket hardkerchief, the male fereigner exclaimed, "Bravo!" with an exultation that made me long to hire a villain to-kick him on the spat. But cus bono? "The blood of Douglas cas protect itself." Though, Sardous point their satirs and critics their vencing at the salient faul's of thay by no means is macculated and all our were needs up to scorn, the fact remains that, as Sir Charles Dilke declares, we are immany respects the master nation of the globe, and can afford to be pai

AQUATIC NOTES.

The Pickwick Boat Club, of Hoboken, at a late. meeting, re-elected the following officers for the year:--President, R. S. Murray; Secretary, C. W. Reekie; Treasurer, R. H. Tayler. The club has purchased a six-cared barge, and purpose making an appearance on the Hudson the latter part of April with the annexed craw:-J. A. Beekle, bow; H. Stebold, Jr., No. 2; E. M. La Brace, No. 3; C. W. Reckie, No. 4; R. H. Taylor, No. 4; Robert S. Murray, streke; P. Waltheim, coaswain. The Pickwicks are ready to receive challenges after April L.

wicks are ready to receive challenges after April L.
Their boat house is of the Elyman Fields.
The Nassau Club goated their new boat house on
the Harlem River a few days since.
Mr. L. R. Quinn, of the Nautlus Boat Club, received his new sholl carly part of hast week.
George B. Englehardt, of Greenpoint, L. L., and
Thomas Fearch, of Yonkors, N. Y., Dave arranged a
three-mile straightaway sculling race. It will take
place at Pleasant Valley during the early part of
May.
Barney Biglin is prepared to match his brother
John against George Brown, the Haliax (N. S.)
champion, a race of five or six miles for \$1,000 a
side, the race to take place at Springfield, Mass.
before the Nova Scotian rows Joe Sadier (if
matched). If this offer is acceptable Biglin is
ready to sig, a articles of agreement at once.
The Aug asta (Ga.) Daily Chronicle and Sentinel,
March 1's, says:—"Our Charleston friends are
making great preparations for their forthcoming
regatta, on the Ashley River, and a brilliant occasion layanticipated."

Foreign Aquatic Notes.

The University boat race will be rowed on the afternoon of Saturday, March 29. It will be high water at London Bridge at 2h. 52m. and at Putuey about 3h. 45m., se that the race may be expected to

take place about half-past two o'clock.
Articles for the sculling match between Joe Sadler and Bob Bagnall for the championship of England have been forwarded to Newcastie. The terms contained therein are those as proposed by Bagnati.